WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1884.

Amusements To-day. Bijon Opera Henrico Organia and Eurelica. S.P. M. Casino—The Merry War. S.P. M. Chickering Hall: Redict. 120 P. M. Daly's Theater—The Courte Ord. 2 and 145 P. M. Grand Opera House—The Kajan. 2 and 1 P. M. Clobe Pime Havenn In Bosery Stadison Square Theater Alpho Bora 530 F. M. Manhattan Hall Letter, 5 F. H. New York Theater World & Patter, I and 5 F. R. Nibio's Gordon - A Witt Pett. 2 and 3 P. M. New York Comedy Thomas - Postupios. 2 and 3 P. M. People's Theater - Pigus. 2 and 3 P. M. Star Theater - National 3 P. M. Theater Comique Cort.Da's Aspirations. Thaile Theater - Kinjahan - F. M. Tony Postne's I bentre-Variety, all. M. Tony Paster's Theories Variety, St. N.
Usion Nquare Theories September 3.P. M.
Wallack's Theories Lidy Claim. S.P. M.
ad Av. Theories Simple of Keys. 2 and 8.P. M.
Sth Av. Theories Simple of Keys. 2 and 8.P. M.
44th St. Theories Martinla. 2 and 8.P. M.

Dathy and Sunday, 40 cents a line, ordinary advertising: large type, 80 cents; and preferred positions, 50 cents to \$2.50, according to classification. WEERLY, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

#### The Constitution and the Floods.

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette repudiates the solemn obligation of the Federal Constitution in these contemptuous words: "If it is unconstitutional for the national and State Gov ernments to help the people overwhelmed by the Ohio, it Is bad for the Constitution."

No; but it is bad for the Representatives in Congress who voted for the appropriation in violation of their oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

As to help from the State Governments, we do not think any question has arisen.

#### The State Civil Service Act-Its Effect on Officers Under Bond.

The New York Civil Service act of 1883, authorizing the Mayors of cities to prescribe regulations for the admission of persons into the municipal service, provides that such regulations, however, shall not extend "to any officer having immediate custody of public moneys for the safe keeping of which any head of an office has given bonds and is thereunder responsible."

In Brooklyn the Comptroller, who is under an official bond of \$100,000, is said to be much dissatisfied with the civil service rule which requires him to select certain of the subordinate officers in his department, from among candidates recommended to him by the Municipal Board of Civil Service Examiners.

If his sentiments are correctly reported, he thinks that a public officer who has given such bonds for the faithful administration of his office should be permitted to choose his assistants without restriction. They should behis choice, not a selection by somebody else.

It will be seen, however, that the exception In the statute embraces only the case of such subordinate officers as have the immediate custody of money. These may be appointed without reference to the civil service examiners. The Comptroller's view seems to be that the same freedom of appointment should exist in all cases where the appointing officer is under bonds for the proper discharge of his duties as the head of a department.

It does seem absurd, indeed, to require security of a public officer that he will faithfully exercise functions which must be exerelsed in part through subordinate agents. and yet limit him to the employment of agents chosen by others.

But the civil service laws are as full of ab surdities as a sieve is of holes.

#### Gladstone's Way of Redeeming British Ronor.

We now know the main features of the edifying plan by which the British Government is trying to render possible an exposition of the Soudan, and for whose execution it has had recourse to the services of a single unarmed envoy, provided with a bag of guineas. Acting under the full powers given him, and with the avowed approval of the GLAD-STONE Ministry, Gen. Gondon has recognized EL MAIIDI as Sultan of Kordofan. and Darfour, and has given notice by a widely diffused proclamation that no measures will ne taken by British authority to avert the revival of the slave trade within the territory still nominally subject to the Khedive. butcher of Hicks's army and for the sametion or tolerance promised to the purveyors of the slave marts, it is meckly hoped that the garrisons stationed in Sennaar and the eastern Soudan will be generously suffered to withdraw in safety.

Of the part which Gen. GORDON has perdetailed information with reference to the purport and bearing of his declarations about the slave trade. The effect of his extraordinary proceedings on his reputation is, after all, a matter of minor consequence, for he is simply an agent of the British Government, which has not ventured to disclaim complete responsibility for hisacts, although, under the menace of possible defeat in Parliasance. It is Mr. GLADSTONE who de- authorities are so minded. serves, and is certain, sooner or later, to receive from the people of Great nity and honor and for saving England's dependencies and allies in Africa and Asia from clash of steel, was the method favored by the present British Government in dealing with specious and defensible, resorted to once more in order to propitiate an African fanatic.

It could at least be said that only after a great victory were the British forces ordered to retire from Afghanistan, and it could be argued with a line show of magnanimity that the Boers, who had beaten British soldiers, were fighting for their rights. But what technical or moral rights, that England is bound by treaty or in conscience to respect, has the religious imposter who, with the aid of slave hunters, exercises a usurped that the supposition that prohibitionists authority in Kordofan and Darfour? Will It be pretended that this phasure adventurer, whose very name and birthplace of the members of that party." They are are subjects of dispute, is one of ready to take half a loaf if they cannot get the lawful, hereditary sultans, who, it has been suavely given out, were unjustly deposed by the Khediyal officers, and whom | for many of the party, both in Massachusetts it is Gen. Gombon's benignant mission to reinstate? Or has he been formally acknowledged and perhaps secretly bribed, as being the liquor traffic to become more and more the western provinces? But what, pray, adopted perforce in the end, made his rule a fact? The merciless extermination of an army of England's aliles, commanded by English officers, and despatched It cannot be enforced, while experience for the suppression of the Mandr with shows that high licenses are practicable and the explicit sanction, or at all events the tacit consent, of the English masters of body of the public are in favor of them. be proclaimed an independent sovereign for intexicating figures should pay well for his no better reason than his success in mas-

what pretence of consistency can the Grap-STONE Ministry refuse to make the equally successful Osman Digma, the conqueror of BAKER Pasha and TEWFIR Boy and the ruthess executioner of women and children. Sultan of Sinkat?

Why, it will be asked, when the British people awake to the shameful imbecility of the Gladstone policy in Egypt, was not the professed necessity of accepting accomplished facts recognized eight months earlier. when it could be recognized with honor! If Et Mandi was ever to be acknowledged the de facto ruler of Darfour and Kordofan. why was not this done when his forces were driven out of Sennaar by ABD-EL-KADER, the Governor of Khartoum, and defeated by HICKS Pasha on their retreat to the White Up to that time the Khediye, brought back to Cairo and upheld there by British bayonets, had adopted an intelligible policy with regard to the False Prophet. He had decided to forego all thought of recovering Kordofan and Darfour and to limit his efforts to the defence of the eastern Soudan and Sennaar, the wedge-shaped district of surpassing fertility that lies between the Blue and the White Nile. Why was that plan changed, and the army of Hicks Pasha sent to perish at Et Obeid? That is a question which Mr. GLADSTONE should be called upon to answer, for the agents of the British Government were as omnipotent at Cairothen as they are

For many years it was the custom of Mr. GLADSTONE and his satellites to succrat the late Lord BEACONSFIELD as a trickster and a charmtan. However vulpine and devious may have been his course in opposition, no man will now deny that by comparison with his successor he was straightforward, dauntless, and leoning in office. The Prime Minister who bade the legions of triumphant Russia halt within eyeshot of the towers of Constantinople would never have stooped to placate by bribes and honors an Arab rogue. whose sole claim to respect from his own followers rests on the boast that he has trapped and murdered a handful of British officers.

#### A Man with Microscopic Eyes. The case of the Hon, WAYNE MACVEAGE of Pennsylvania presents some features of in-

terest to those who are engaged in studying the abnormal development of the moral sense in man. Mr. MacVEAGH has written a magazine

article on the desirability of electing an honest man for President; and to exhibit the necessity of reform at Washington, he catalogues some of the crimes of the Republican party. His perception of iniquity seems to be very acute where the sin is of the minor order, and there is no appearance of hesitation in his condemnatory remarks concerning certain transgressions of his party associates. Here is a single passage:

"They . . . have exhausted almost the calcular of crims while they masqueraded in the name of the Republican party and protested that their crimes were necessary to its preservation. They have stuffed ballot house. They have forged election returns. And they have done all this in the name of the parts whose first great historical achievement was the ele of Arkanan Lincoln, a name which has been nonvine, wherever the English language is spoken, for plain, downright honests .

Who can read this extract in the absence of the context without supposing at once that it refers to the greatest of all the crimes committed by the Republican party? Mr. MACVEAGH knew all about the Louislana infaniy. As a member of the Commission sent to New Orleans by HAYES, he helped to overthrow the Packard Government, whose fraudulent title rested on the same forged papers and false ouths that put HAYES into the White House.

But in the passage which we have quoted Mr. WAYNE MACVEAGH does not refer to the Republicans who stuffed ballot boxes and forged election returns and suborned perjury in order to prevent the seating of the Demos cratic President whom the people had elected. He is speaking merely of rascals in the wards of Philadelphia, in the tax and water and gas offices of the municipality. His the local misdesis of these Republicans. To the iniquity of the great crime of 1876 his moral sense is absolutely blind.

Once, at a civil service reform meeting HAYES for rewarding Wells and Anderson and their accomplices with places under the Government. He had not a word to say In return for the full pardon offered to the against the crime itself, but he confessed that the appointment of the criminals to office without a competitive examination shocked and discouraged him.

It seems to us that the Hon Wayne Mac-VEAGH's eyes are as big as saucers for the comparatively unimportant transgressions of his associates, and as diminutive as the mitted himself to play at this juncture we mathematical point when they are turned shall have nothing to say, in the absence of upon great questions of political morality.

### High Licenses.

A large number of citizens of Boston appeared before the Police Commissioners of that town last week to urge that the fees for license to sell intoxicating liquors be advanced to the maximum allowed by law That is, they contended for the adoption of the high ficense system, which can be introment, it has striven to disguise their signifi- | duced under the existing law if the police

The maximum fee for a license of the first class, that to sell all kinds of intoxicating Britain all the credit of the new liquors to be drunk on the premises, is \$1,000, device for upholding the national dig- and the minimum fee is \$100. The present rate in Boston is \$350 for inn keepers and \$115 for common victualiers. For the second class future devastation and dismemberment. To of licenses, which permits the sale of mait buy off focs instead of lighting them, to sub-liquors and light wines, the maximum fee is stitute the jingling of the guinea for the \$250 and the minimum \$50. The present rate Is \$100.

The arguments presented in favor of in-Afghanistan and the Transvaal republic, and | creasing the fees are those which are brought which is now, on grounds infinitely less forward by sensible men generally in behalf of high licenses. They are that the revenue of the city would be greatly increased, that the number of drinking places would be lessened, and that the fees would be collected more certainly, for every licensed dealer would be interested in preventing unifcensed competition.

It seems that even extreme prohibitionists in Massachusetts are beginning to be converted to the high Heense system. Col LUCIUS B. MARSH, speaking for them, said would accept nothing short of prohibition was not true of "any considerable number the whole brend. And therein they show that they are gaining practical wisdom, and elsewhere, have declared that they prefer free rum to license. They want the evils of not the legitimate but the de facto ruler of grievous, so that their remedy shall be

But that, of course, is fanalicism. Neither now nor at any time is prohibition feasible. that they work well. Moreover, the great Cairo. If, however, the Faise Prophet is to They think it reasonable that the dealer is privilege. They know he can afford to do it, sacring the force under Gen. Hicks, with and they know, too, that the multiplication

of drinking places, so that every corner is occupied by a rumshop, is an evil and a nui-

sance. They are not allies of liquor sellers. It seems that the income of Boston from liquor licenses, which was last year \$298,685, would have been \$1,852,210 if the highest price allowed by law had been charged. Even allowing for a reduction in the number of applicants for licenses, it would have been about a million and a half, in all probability. Of course, the increase in the municipal revenues under a high license system would be vastly greater in New York, and the benefits which would result from the consequently lessened taxes would be shared by every inhabitant of the city.

Properly presented, we have no doubt that the high license policy would be very popular. But discrimination must be made in favor of the comparatively innocuous malt liquors.

#### The Change in Chandler.

The Hon, WILLIAM E. CHANDLER seems to have lost a little of the turbid and restless energy which he was wont to display. He is still heard of, to be sure, from time to time showing off a little of that slashing liveliness which has long made him interesting to the philosophical inquirer into the peculiarities of the great, but of late he has seemed to languish. There was a trace of his old spirit in his playful attempt to match Dr. Louing against Mr. MATTHEW ARNOLD; there was a little infusion of the old bitter-sweet WIL-LIAM in his descent upon the Civil Service Commissioners; but, on the whole, his present tone is strangely quiet and subdued.

It may be that he pines for happier days and Secon Roneson. It may be that his fine effervescence palls in the uncongenial air of a Democratic House of Representatives. It may be that the preparations for the GREELY relief expedition or the chilling remarks of Mr. Ingalls have woven an Arctic sircle around the once fervid activity of the Secretary of the Navy. Or perhaps he has yielded to his environment, and is becoming dull and decorous like the rest of the Cabinet. At any rate, he is not what he was,

Yet there is no reason for supposing that he is really subdued. His great dynamic force is only stationary for a time. The campaign draws on, and the hosts are beginning to muster, and he but pauses to conider under whose banner he shall fight How many delegates can be bring into the fight from New Hampshire? Have the little unpleasantnesses of last summer among the Republican leaders in that State dwindled away just as the vote for William E. Chand-LER for Senator dwindled? Perhaps a shade of sadness passes over his face as he thinks of ROLLINS and MARSTON and MOORE and PATTERSON and the rest, and of PIKE, the ucky dog who got the bone after all.

But if he should get the delogates from New Hampshire what can be do with them? If he works the navy yards "for all they are worth," for whose sake shall it be? Shall he favor BLAINE or ARTHUR? Shall be be off with the old love or on with the new? These things to consider doth WILLIAM CHANDLER seriously incline

He is probably working in New Hampshire and elsewhere, nor is he likely to lose time or delegates while he muses. But he is sedate and staid. As the great CONDE slept before the battle of Rocrol, so WILLIAM CHANDLER sleeps, as it were, before the buttie of Chicago. When he wakes, there will be disturbance.

### Laws Concerning the Sale of Poisons. Why is the Legislature continually called

upon to make new and special laws concerning the sale of drugs and poisons in different parts of the State? Among the printed bills in the Assembly

at Albany we find one entitled "An act to amend chapter 502 of the Laws of 1879, entitled 'An act governing the sale of drugs, medicines, and poisons in the county of Kings:"" and another measure of similar character is "An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy, the licensing of persons to virtuous indignation has a stinging lash for carry on such practice, and the sale of poisons in the county of Eric."

There may be good reasons for a difference between the regulations on this subjecapplicable to cities and those applicable to in Philadelphia, Mr. MacVhaon criticised towns, villages, and rural districts, but we do not see why the Legislature should apply one rule or set of rules to Brooklyn and another to Buffalo.

A general statute relating to the sale of poisons in all the large citles of the State. and establishing a uniform system, would be a most useful substitute for the numerous and confusing enactments now scattered through the session laws.

"No New Yorker can carry New York." says the Boston Bould in reviewing the list of Democratic candidates. If we remember corown distinguished jurisconsult, the Hon, War M. EVARTS, only Mr. EVARTS was referring to the candidates of the Republicans. If both our esteemed contemporary of Boston and Mr Evants are right, what a situation the pivota and Empire State is left in! Her citizens are to be the arbiters of the great struggle next fall. and yet they are forbidden to think of furnishing the candidate. And yet we would wish that the whole Democratic party might be as certain to work together in the coming election as the Democracy of New York could work even for a New Yorker; that is, provided he should be nominated on a sensible platform.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Jefferson City Prisone, in its anxiety to do injustice to a dever rodent is a little unjust to a great meteorologist. "A ground log," says the Missouri "knows more than Gen. Hazen Now, the woodchuck is a singularly acute and vigilant fellow, yet with all his singular intelectual gifts, the woodchuck certainly doesn't know as much as the Chief of the Signal Service. It is by observing the action of woodenneks, "rats and dons and things vermiculate," and by storing up all the weather wisdom of bird and beast, that Gen. Hazen draws his wonderful dignal service augurtes. Sitting patiently by a woodchuck's hole in December, and observing that no woodchuck salites forth. Gen. Hazes is able to conclude that winter has come. The woodchuck, meanwhile, has gone to sleep for the season. The signal service only occasionally nods. Consequently, Gon, Hazen knows more than the woodchuck, at least during cold

Senator Logan's tribute to the abolitionists s evidently the product of an imaginative mind. Witness this striking passage:

"They drave their bark over a sea of prejudice an anneal to arise above its wave stands and continent of thought, bedecked with a moral generical" The upheaval of the bottom of the sea by means of a back at the surface is a wonderful peration, and the Warrier Semiar has derived rom it a wonderful piece of cloquence. There was a time when he may have held a little different language about abolitionists

but behas driven his bark over a big sea of projudice since ther. Once more in 1884 the New York Stalwards at far front with scheme freend dergates to the s who will take for Astron Stellas, and all me to Springford Republication

fight the other half? The anxiety of a St. John skater to contend with Axer Paulsen next March may remind some persons in this latitude of the singular

fact that swimming challenges, however sluggish they may be in midsummer, often begin to be brisk toward the approach of October.

The flery head and heart of the Hon. THOMAS PORTERHOUSE OCHILTREE must glow with a flercer heat now that he feels himself the pillar of some people's hope. He and Brs-MARCK are now the foremost figures in the political world. Is there room for both of them? If there is to be war between them, France may be sure that the mighty mouth of OCHILIBEE will cry aloud and spare not. Bis-MARCK and all the other statesmen in Europe thow him well. He met them when he was abroad. They know it is dangerous to trend upon his kibes. They know, too, the gigantic talent that his shrinking modesty has too long wrapped in a napkin. But he has risen in his

and the American hog squeal for joy. For the soul of the haughty Biswanick sage, and asher As through the halls of Congress and across the howl-Is borne the thunder-drowning voice of bold Tox Occurrence."

might and autourn mane. Let tyrants tremble

### LEGISLATION IN THIS CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 .- The present session of Congress is likely to end as most others have ended of late in the years immediately pro-ceding a Presidential election. There will be the passage of the regular appropriations and such other legislation only as does not involve any important issue between the two great parties. One session in every four is lost from this

Both sides are manuruvring for advantageous position in the coming campaign, and each seems afraid to take the initiative. The Morrison Tariff bill is the only positive step thus far, and that is doomed to failure.

The rules of the House of Representatives

are complained of as an obstruction to general legislation. In one sense this complaint is well founded; but without the restriction and safeguards which these rules furnish the floodgates of extravagance would be raised, and the surplus in the Treasury would soon disappear in a whirlpool of jobbery and corruption.

The rules are a protection against public plunder and prodigality. An amendment which Mr. Holman originated in the Forty-fourth Congress, reversing the practice which had obtained previously under a construction given to the rules by Speakers Colfax and Blaine. saved a hundred millions of dollars to the Treasury in four years, and drove the lobby

away from Washington.

This embarrassment in the conduct of the ublic business must continue until Congress shall provide tribupals before which private claims, appeals in pension cases, war claims, and other measures in that category can be

finally heard and adjudicated.

Until some such remedy shall be obtained. the alternative presented to the House is between a multitude of schemes intended to plunder the Treasury and the restraints on suspicious legislation imposed by the rules as they now stand. There has been no hesitation about the choice on the part of the Democratic majority.

It is evident from the nature of the bills already introduced that the Senate will not conour with the House in regard to the forfeiture of many, it, indeed, any, of the railroad land hostility by the Republican majority by the simple process of strangling the bills in committee, and by other parliamentary devices that are resorted to when there is a desire to evade a test vote.

An act will pass in some form to continue the

national banking system upon the basis of the bill of Senator McPherson, limiting the circulation by the par value of the bonds deposited for security. Mr. Sherman's proposition to issue the notes on 20 per cent, of the market value of the bonds only got seven votes.

The Mississippi River and the River and Harbor interests will combine in both Houses o carry their appropriations through, and the recent floods will be utilized as one of the arguments to support these vast projects of anoliation.

But the real and 'dividing issue between the Democrats and the Republicans will be upon the appropriations, or, in other words, between extravagant public expenditures and economy with reform of existing abuses. That question annot be kept down, dedged, or cast aside, The money to carry on the Government must e voted, and the Republicans have either to accept the bills from the Appropriation Committee or to oppose them.

Those bills will be prepared with the greatest care, not to cripple the public service, but at the same time not to grant more money than is found to be actually necessary for its honest of the departments and the bureaus are all made up on a prodigat scale, with the expectation of large reductions in any event. The onposition made to the Navy bill shows the spirit of the Republican side to contest even modes. ate retrenchment. That hostility will be exhibited more particularly when the Legislative and the Sundry Civil bills are brought forward. They will all be returned from the Senate with amendments increasing every buportant appropriation. Then a contest be tween the Senate and the House is likely to follow, in which one or the other side must give way, or some of the bills will be lost as was the Legislative Appropriation bill for 1880,

### STEADY STALWART GAINS.

The President's Friends Hard at Work for Delegates to the National Convention.

ALBANY, Feb. 19. - The advantage of having ontrol of the party machinery in this State is fully recognized by President Arthur's friends, They have begun a thorough, organized compairs to secure delegates to the National Convention against a divided baiting, and weakkneed opposition. The Balf Breeds are wholly lacking in leadership and backbone. In 1880 they had the strong arm of Blaine to lean upon. This year they are not sure that Raine is coming to the rescue. In 1830 they and is coming to the rescue. In 1830 they and William B. Weedin here in the Senate to nerve them for the conflict and Robertson to give them respectability. Now Woodin is in exite and Robertson is a translead time-server to the Administration. The long man that the Half Greeds had looked to for leadership this year was Warner Miner. He had rosed hipself in the front in the United States Senate, captured the optimization of both branches of the Louisblutro, and manifested skill as a manifestation of sent the thing of the when the Half Rosedscame to sound him they got no response. If was not long before they saw him distening to proposals from the Shawar's to support Arthur, and then they found that he was trimming his sails to wany favoring brosse, and was not a man to steer the Half Breed staff to a safe burder. upon. This year they are not sure that Rights als from the Salvearts to surport Arthur, and then they found that he was trimming his said to every favoring brosses, and was not a man to steer the Half Hereod crift to a safe burden. Since the Grand consent of the Salvearts to the district pair of electing delegates the first pair of electing delegates the Half Bross have been distributed allowed to the district pair of electing delegates the Half Bross have been distributed allowed to the salveaght of the salveaght should be salveaght of the salveaght content of the salveaght electric Naturally, the Arthur men will get thirty-eight or forty of the salveaght electric loster delegates without much difficulty. They will also secure the four delegates at large making forty-two to forty-four delegates. Their energies will be concentrated a Balf Brosed districts represented by Congressment and stricts represented by Congressment Grandship with the Administration. The capture of that community young laid Brosed Congressman Corless Skinner is a recent beliant achievement of the Skinner has consented to forget the scotla and shows of the Skinwirts in the past and work with them at Chengo for Arthur. He is one of Mr. Miller's ardent supporters. Mr. Skinner dessate at Discount test, and his remonitation will be sought by Skinwirts in the past and work with them at Chengo for Arthur. He is one of Mr. Miller's ardent supporters. Mr. Skinner dessate at Jelicaro, but he may get there himself as a delegate. The Genezoe district is almother of which the handle the two district designates at thicago, but he may get there himself as a belognate.

The tenusce district is another of which the stateward have high hopes. Social pressure at Washington is said to have made its regressibilities. Mr. James W. Washawath, an Arthur man. There is intic duals that the two values of the district will be controlled by Washawath. What will be the heat Half freed district to surrender? And what are the Half Breeds going to do about it? But of what advantage is it to be in front when one-half of the army is liable to turn and

From the Massatian diagrets

His Excollency the Attorney-General has lately gratified but take as lever of mythologreal sui-jects by the addition to me art gatlery of a painting re-resenting a bouldor scene between Agina daughter of Reopus, a king of Bootia and Junter.

SALEM'S UNIQUE MAYOR.

Reasons for Thinking he Will Enforce the Prohibition Law in that Town. Boston, Feb. 17.-Massachusetts is sup-

posed to have a license law. That is to say, it

sities and towns where the citizens, at the an

nual municipal election, vote in favor of li

cense, the Mayor and Aldermen, or the Select

men, may, if it suits their good pleasure, issu licenses for the sale of intoxicants to such per sons as find favor in their eyes, and at such prices as these officers may fix. So there may be two liquor stores within three rods of each other, but in different towns, in one of which the proprietor can sell openly and legally, by the glass, bottle, or gallon, from 6 in the morn ing until midnight, while in the other the pro prietor cannot legally sell a drop. The town of this State can enjoy a prohibitory law when-ever the voters or the officials choose. But prohibition has never been tested fairly by ionest, rigorous, and complete enforcement. When prohibition was universal, so far as the statutes were concerned, dealers paid their license fees in the shape bribes to the officers specially detailed to enforce the law. Under the license law local prohibition has failed of enforcement because to one with authority has had the courage to enforce it and to make himself obnoxious. In nearly all cases where towns have voted against license the officers elected have been prohibi tionists, and they have made a show of prose cution without making the law too unpopular. Political influence has protected many dealers The fact that town or city officials owned the buildings leased for the traffic has protected

Political influence has protected many dealers. The fact that town or city officials owned the buildings leased for the traffic has protected others. In no town has there been such absence of tree-sure as to render the faithful and sence of tree-sure as to render the faithful and sence of tree-sure as to render the faithful and sence of tree-sure as to render the faithful and sence of tree-sure as to render the faithful and sence of tree-sure as to render the faithful and sence not his friends. He is 52 years old, and knows every man, woman, and child who has lived in Salem, his native bown, for any considerable length of time. He is 52 years old, and knows every man, woman, and child who has lived in Salem, his native bown, for any considerable length of time. He is a currier by trade. He wears, instead of the leard which he cannot grow, a pleasant suile and a peculiar twinkle of the eve. In many respects he is like Gen, B. F. Butter, as, for instance, his frankness, his self-assertion, his honesty, and his singleness of purpose, but more than those in the fact that every one who knows him either likes him heartily or hates him cordially. Ferhaps he is the most popular man in Salem.

In 1882 some of his friends asked him to run for Mayor. Hill said he weuld see. He trusted no man with his campaign, started no boom, but round out quietly whether he was wanted. By the time his name was first publicly announced his cleed on was so well assured that no combination of politicians could have prevented as trial the Prohibitionists began to make a stir, and succeeded in working up a sentiment against itee length in the liquor question. He simply told the people in a public meeting that although he never drank a drop of liquor in his life, he was in favor of license, but if the citizens of Salem voted against it he would certainly enforce the law. The temperance people boasted that they were sure to carry the city, but on election day Mr. Hill had over 2,360 votes in a total of 3,500 odd. The clincers voted at the same

and. The citizens voted at the same time about two to one against license.

True to his word, Mayor Hill promises strictly to enforce prohibition after the present illent of the force prohibition after the present illents in the consent way strong and the property who knows him knows he will do it.

An anocdote will illustrate the character of the man and the unique way in which the fiquor dealers who persist in violating the law may expect to be met. In 1875 Hill resigned his seat in the Common Council to take the office of City Marshal. The old prohibitory law had recently been superseded by the license law. A few of the dealers had sold with impurity under the prohibitory statute, and they did not now propose to pay a license fee. Mr. Hill went to them quietly, asked them to take out licenses and assured them that he would recommend that licenses be granted. One who had political influence as well as pertinacity said:

Look here, Bill. I have always soid liquor and am always going to. They couldn't stop me under a prohibitory law, and you can't under this law."

Mr. Hill tried by various arguments to induce the saicon keeper to abandon his dellant position; but he was obdurate.

Very weit," said Hill, "I will stop you,"

This was Thursday. That night at 6 o'clock the Marshal took six of his best officers and marched to the saloon. Two of them had red lanterns, which they were ordered to swing in the manner of a railroad danger signal until midnight, while they marched back and forth on the sidewalk in front of the door. Two others were stationed on either side of the deor, with instructions to speak to no one, but simply to put down in the open memorandum book which each had the name of every man they knew who passed in. The two others were stationed within supporting distance. Crowis gathered, and the proprietor was pestered with questions as to what it meant. He keep on, however, and Hill released the performance on Friday night. two to one against license.

True to his word, Mayor Hill promises strict-

wo others were said and the proprietor distance. Crowds cathered, and the proprietor was pestered with questions as to what it meant. He kept on, however, and Hill repeated the performance on Friday night. It was so hove that Hill soon had the town good-naturedly supporting him. When he came saturday night with his posse the proprietor came out, locked his saidon, handed the key to

# Here Bill; you keep this until I get a li-

Laying Out More Pension Money. Washington, Feb. 19.—The bill introduced in the Sensie today by Senator Blair provides for an in-crease to file amouth of the pensions of soldiers and sations who suffered an accompation at the hip joint or in accountation of a foot or leg, of such a character as to revent them wearing an artificial limb, or who suffered a amputation through the shoulder joint, or a wound or injury thereto, which renders the entire arm useless, it who shifteed at amountation of one band and one foot, it are totally disabled in one head and one foot, or those the performance of any manual lalor, but not so a added as to require the resultar personal and or after after disary person. It also provides that those we have feat the signt of one eye shall receive a measurable rate of \$12 a month and in cases where the out-ever shall have been injured, the person so disabled al-ter entitled to an increase of his person and terxee-when the case of sight is less than futal—\$42 a mon-aice, that those who have totally lost the hearing of be-care, shall be entitled to receive a pension of \$51 month, and for any loss of hearing has than total is turn a pension at a proportionale rate.

### Great Britain Lends L's a Shin.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19. -Changes have recently been made in the character of the Greely relief expedi-tion, from the fact that the British Government has tenof to the United States the use of the steamer Alert and the offer has been accented. The Apert will pro-

### Grant's Orders at Cold Harbor.

Tolebo. Feb. 19. The Blade has received

Eastly Mailory, Revolutionary Pensioner. Washington, Feb. 19.-Sally Mallory is to has not jumino raised from \$5 a month to \$30 a month the is the widow of a soldier of the Revolutionary an Fig. 3. In which of a splitter of the Revolutionary an 1-12 wars. Scauter Cockred and Phat thought the wind make differs feel that they had been imposed breaker. But Mr. Van Weck sail the case was altegethe integer. Saily Maisery a 50 years old and totally help less having been supported until lately by an adopter of the sail of

### Good News for the Indians.

OTTAWA. Feb. 10 .- In the House of Common this morning sir John Macdonald, the Printe Minister, said it was not the intention of the Government to detail a troop of monated points for service in the Rock-Monatains. In view of the recent troubles with the Meta kata Indians. By the present has the functions of the Southwest Monated Police are confined to the Southwest Jett for, and until the law is changed the dovernment count do nothing.

## The Best-Paid Army to the World. WARRINGTON, Feb. 19. -Senator Plumb said Wantikotaka, Asia the United States army of a the contact today that the United States army of acceptance resists extend that a million of dollars of the contact army of acceptance men so that States army to accept the contact army of acceptance it makes the contact army to accept the conta

Syracuse Restlects a Democrat. SYRACUSE, Feb. 19.-Mr. Ryan, Democrat, was ted Mayor today over Burns, Republican Peck candidate of the Municipal Esform Clab. The vote was one of the largest ever polled here. The reform candidate polled more than 3,000 votes, making an or callected from

The Beturn of the Flounder. Mr. Charles Folk, the voteran fisherman, cast his books in Jameira Hay on Monday, and found that the dounder fast returned. He did not laws a large catch, but ca, tured six, weighing about twave pounds. QUEER FIRGINIA CUSTOMS.

Stopping a Train to Give a Little Girl . Ride-A Sleepy Switchman.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.-Time in Virginia has no value whatever, and, as it is the universai practice there never to do to-day what car be put off until to-morrow, little inconvenience arises. The railways are run on a bappy-go lucky schedule, which is extremely diverting to those who have time in abundance, and the few who are pressed for minutes, being in hopeless minority, rather afford occasion for mirth when they begin to kick at Virginia methods. The railway time tables are in perfection in the rural districts. Not long ago a night train with a party of New Yorkers on board was bumping along comfortably at a ten-miles-an-hour gait through a remote part of Virginia, when all at once, with a tremenous jerk, it came to a standstill. The natives in the sleeping car did not think it worth whill ask the reason of the sudden stoppage; the aliens did, though, and when the conductor strolled through the car a roar of indignant in quiry went up. The conductor soothingly explained that they always stopped at a switch

for fear it might not be set.
"But, good gracious," exclaimed an irate New Yorker, "where is the switchman?" The conductor explained that the particular switchman they then needed was probably asleep. Followed by objurgations, the conductor got off the train, went to the station

switchman they then needed was probably asleep. Followed by objurgations, the conductor got off the train, went to the station house, and pounded vigorously, shouting at the same time:

"Git up. Jim; the train's here, and a passel o' them durned folks from up North is raisin' a breeze 'cause the switch ain't set."

Jim called back, "I'm a comin' and evidently turned over and went to sleep again. The Virginians on the train began to chuckle. Their sympathy was entirely with Jim and the conductor. The satter continued to urge Jim, who was allways comin', but didn't come. The conductor, at first apologetic, being goaded by the New Yorkers, now became pressing. "Do, Jim," he anxieusly said, "git up and set the durn thing so the train can go by."

Jim continued obdurate until one of the New Yorkers arose from his berth, and, clad in rage and a checked uister, got off the car and threatened to set first to the station house and make a burnt offering of Jim if that switch was not set in ton minutes. Within the specified time Jim appeared, boiling with indignation, and threatening to resign if he were again subjected to similar inconvenience.

It is the custom along these provincial roads to stop the train at any point upon being signaled. People can be taken on and put off anywhere they like. A fast train—that is, what they call atwenty-miles an-hour train—was going through a plantation a month or so ago, and the passengers observed three little girls on the wayside waving their white aprons frantically at the conductor. The train, of course, stopped. The tallest of the girls, a ten-year-old, with long operable, hashfully remarked; "Who conductor promptly consented, and assisted Miss Kyelsahes, her commanions, and they do girls and they call atwenty-miles an-hour train, of course, stopped. The train was stopped, and they imped down and seampered off. Just as she train had started Miss Eyelashes rushed wildly back.

Oh, mister, if you please, don't go away till we far anywher the appropriate the seam of the conductor r

### A Steamer that was a Forty-slaer

Company, and she innered that company. Although she had new hotlers on several occasions he Although she had new footinged in her from first I

that company.

Although else had new botters on several occasions he carrine, a verticul beam, continued in her from first to has, and her after daint through all charges was never touched, as the joiners on all occasions seedings, but the reason that the highly doubled reviewed and analogue resolution that the highly doubled reviewed and analogue. Eastern one, moreoved on. She was built of the choices that the old imbers are simple to receive the more show that the old imbers are simple to receive the seed of the frequently as to the number of people who has travelled on her, and the lowest calculated places in figure a doer a mulion, and some piece to the money made by her on the sacramento may be formed when the first him to core for the sacrament of the money made by her on the sacramento may be formed when the first him who can the sacramento may be formed when the first had carry and has made more gold than she could carry and had office a cores of the fluest scamers aftend which were succeed in business here, which were wrecked or wen and the days of 40° pleader, they of old, the days of 40° pleader, they of old, the days of 40° pleader, they of cold, the days of the new and more economically speed or cart, the atom propeller. Our final adien is with regret.

#### The Manufacturing Rivals of the Nouth From the Atlanta Constitution

The two leading cotton manufacturing States in the south are tiedges and North Carolina. In 1886 theoria had been been as the south are tiedges and North Carolina. In 1886 theoria had forty mills, containing 123,974 spindles. North Carolina had forty mine mills, containing 127,77 spindles. Three years and a half coases and the account stands as follows: theoria has stated as follows: theoria has stated as follows: North Carolina has Innerty two mills, containing 213,922 spindles. North Carolina has more mills, and theoria more spindles. The activity and ambition of the two states in the direction of cotton manufacturing do not greatly vary. Geograf has more capital, but North Carolina has more water powers. It is a subtraction of the two states in the direction of cotton capital, but North Carolina has more water powers. It is a subtraction of the two states in structures of the care of mills of the carolina has for the care of mills of the states of the

The Lune Plank in the Platform.

Observed a good Republican, who faced the bar right boldly "Pil take my whiskey hot, because the wind is blowing Up spoke another of the sort, a seasoned politicia.

The other hent his ample brow, and cast his eyes down lowly ; Then solemnly he winked a wink, and then he answered

I'll join you there, my friend, and we will drink to Pro-

"Tis true that Prohibition has a great deal to commend But, all the same, here's wishing that this drink of min might end it.

But that's the doctrine," said his friend, "that we are bound to surely, and we must make a winning fight for Prohibitio purely."
"We mean to fight," the other said, "but not at all in

How could we ever stand upon the loose plank in the platform ! We sawed the plank at Richfield Springs, but didn't

nail or spike it. And now it is a stumbling block; there's no obstruction We stubbed our toes, and barked our shins; no wonder that we gramble;

No matter where we stand or walk, we may expect a We made the plank that proves to he so very delete

But who'd have thought the public would have taken it Pill up the glasses once again, and let the toast t For Probabilion, but against probabiling the party!"

Take rational care of your cold at once by using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and you may escape a dangerous throat or lung disease.—Adv.

STYPEAUS

-After much discussion, the Saxon Chamer has decided to let the public lottery continue -Some deaths and many serious injuries

have resulted from football in England this season -Dr. Fischer of Trieste is using cellulose as a dressing for wounds. It is first moistened, and after application is covered with any impervious tissue. -One of the wealthiest firms in the State of Maine is composed of two brothers of Augusta, whose only original capital was \$5,(%3), which their sister

recovered in a breach of promise suit. -It seems from the English census returns that tailoring and shoemaking are the favorite trades with the deaf mutes, but four are put down as

-An Austrian artist, Adolph Koenigsberger, has just executed a striking likeness of the Emperor Francis Joseph in characters, forming no fewer than 8,000 words, the whole resembling a copper engraving -An English Judge lately refused the ex-

penses of three tradesmen who prosecuted men for stealing goods from their shop doors on the ground that by exposing their goods in the way mentioned they held out a temptation to steal. -More than fifty Sisters of Mercy, whom the Paris Municipal Council lately ejected from the hospitals in favor of lay nurses, are going to Panama, where they will minister to the sick in the hospital

sheds erected alongside of the canal. -On account of several recent cases of death in England among children who had been fed on wheaten biscuit, a physician states in the *British Medica*i Journal that infants under six or eight months should be fed with nothing whatever but milk.

-The Lancet does not approve of children's parties, and thinks that not only in winter, but at all seasons, the amusements of young children should be simple, unexciting, and as free as possible from the characteristics of the pleasures of later years. -The Australian colonies are gradually

South Australia. Melbourne has torpedo and gun boats, and New Zealand has similarly provided herself. -The Japanese Government has requested the Prussian Government to permit three of its higher efficials to take part in remodelling the interior administration of that country. The officials thus appointed are to receive the rank and title of Government Countries.

cillors and large salaries. -William King, upon being converted in a Methodiat revival meeting in Caldwell, Ky., arose and confessed that he had robbed a store in 1863 of \$300 worth of goods. He went to the proprietor the next day and paid the amount, with twenty years' interest, but was immediately arrested for the theft, and now

languishes in fail -No picture probably has attracted more attention in the Roynoids collection, lately exhibited in London, than that of the famous beauty, Elizabeth junning afterward successively Duchess of Hamilton and of Argyll-the same who snubbed Bozzy when ie and Dr. Johnson stayed at Inverary. This lady was

the mother of four dukes.

—The Empress of Austria's taste for field ports is by no means exceptional among ladies of rank n Austria and Hungary. Recently the Crown Princess accompanied her hustand on a shooting expedition, and proved herself to be an excellent shot. The imperia hunts in Hungary, though the Empress is incapacitated from rading this year, are always frequented by a num

ber of lautes belonging to the higher court circles.

-A Bishop of Birmingham, England, is now tasked about, and within ten years that See is likely to be created. Local pride comes in to sid tha Church in the matter of a bishopric; a bishopric would make Birmingham a city, though what substantial advan tage a city has over a borough nobody seems to know. The new hishopries do not increase the number of prelate. in the House of Lords. The juniors are always out of it -French hospital statistics for 1882, re cently made public, show that the number of admis-

sions in the provinces is 30 per 10,000 of population while in Paris it is 480. Patients' average stay in hos

situle is in Paris 29 days, and in the provinces 35% days. For the whole of France it is 31 days for men 40 for women, and 48 for children; 78 per cent, of patients are cured and 0 per cent, die. The whole number of admissions for the year was 422,332. - Klein induced McCue to drink three its of whiskey on a wager, at San Antonio, Texas, The feat proved fatal. Mctine's widow sued Klein for damages, and got a verdict of \$3,000. On appeal, the Supreme Court confirms the jury's conclusion. The ruling was that, as the drinker was so intoxicated as to

be incapable of consent at the time of swallowing the third and killing plat, the man who made him do it was -An English trade journal says: "Men's silk increary at this time of year used to be largely sent to the States, a considerable trade being at one time done in gentlemen's scarfs, neckties, &c. The New York houses now make up all their men's ties, &c., themselves buying their 'cut-up' materials direct from German manufacturers mostly, and although coffon, merine and other hostery goods—hose proper—are still largely

longht by them in this market, very little of it goes from London, the trade being done direct by Notting hum and Ledester houses."

—The Quakers of Logan county, O., do not now worship with the quietude usual to their de nomination, but are holding revival meetings of an exesedingly demonstrative character. Noah McClain, th evangelist who has brought them into such a state of excitement, is a negro. He is described as a wonderfully magnetic orator. The daily exercises last, with brief in midnight. The wildest of enup-meeting scenes are here exaggerated. Peculiar attacks of coma are common among the converts. One young man, an atheist defant and shocking a profuse, fell suddenly insensible

The St. James's Gambling Club, now under police surveidance, is close to Brooke's, Arthur's, Boodie's, and White's, which are, perhaps, the four best established fushiount is clubs in London. They were all four originally subscription houses, arranged on an elegant and select plan. Arthur's was called the Jockey ino, Brooke's, Savoir Vivre, and White's, the Sans Soner. The Jockeys were chaffed out of their litle by a wit of the day. Saus Souci was sheered out of fashion by another was, who dubbed its members Sans Six soms, and the Savoir Vivre was probably dropped because its members were quite conscious that their virre was not quite equal to their suesir.

-Dr. Julius Rée, a Jewish banker of Hamburg, who accommitted a large fortune in Ric Janeiro, but losing all of his children there by sickness, returned to Germany, has died, leaving a will which bequeather four milion marks for the erection of dwellings to be occupied free of rent by deserving poor families, and by aged persons without means. Plans are to be devised for making these dwellings as far as possible an in-provement upon any that have been constructed for the poor heretofore, in respect to combining comfort and ealthfulness with chearness. Much is left by the will to the discretion of the executor, but halls for religious services are expressly prohibited, and so are all super fluous architectural devices and adornments. Dr. Autor ce, a brother of the deceased banker, is a member of the Prossian Parliament

-The beer broweries of Germany, exclusive of those situated within the boundaries of Bayeria. Wortemberg, Raden, and Alsacs and Lorraine, are shown by official statements just published to have de-creased in number by over 3,000 within the just tan years. Still there are enough left. In 1872 they miny bered 14.157. Last year there were 10.521. But if the number of breweries decreased, the quantity of beer produced and sold increased in the same period by nearly lifty per cent, baxing been 18,02,170 hectontres tabout 420.708.733 gailone) in 1872 and 22.113.180 hertoli-fres in 1882. It has been estimated that the beer pro-duction of Germany is at present in the proportion of about sixteen gallons to each person in the population within the borders of the empire proper, about sixty guillone per head in Bavaria, forty eight in Wurtumberg, nucleen in Raden, and officen in Alsace and Lorrains.

-The French Academy has now thirtyeight members. They are Miguet, the lastoring, Victor Hugo, M. Nisard, the Duke de Nouilles, Ernest Legouve, the Count de Falloux, Limite Angier, the Duke de Brog lie, Octave Featilet, Camille Doucet, Cavillier-Fleury, e Count d'Hanssonville, Xavier Marinier, Camille Rousset, Viel Castel, Mexicres, Alexandre Dumas, Caro John Lemoinne, Jules Siman, tinston doissier, Victorien Spream, Ernest Renan, Henri Tame, the Duke d'Amid Nordon, Ernest Bernin, Henri Tanie, the Duke d'Audiff-ret l'asquier, Eugene Labielle, Maxime du camo, Roma-set, seills Priedhomme, Parteur, Victor Cherholicz, Mar-Perraud, Edenard Pailieron, the Duke d'Aumaie, Emile Ollivier, J. B. Dumas, De Mazede, and Edmoud About On Feb. 21 the elections for the two scannerses will take place. François Copper the post, is a candidate with out specifying for which clinir, while De Lesseps, Wallon, and tream de Vallee will compele for the chair left va-cantily the death of Martin, the legacier. cant by the death of Martin, the historian

-Three years ago Amberst College made a set of rules founded on the principle that each student was received as a gentleman and would be expelled whenever his conduct proved that he was not. President Seeije says it is the unquestioned judgment of the aculty that there has been a great gam in regularity of attendance and standard of school radio. No publishments are prescribed. The misselancing student is not sent away not even short out of the residation rooms, but no affection whatever is paid to him. The system of govern ment recently introduced at Bowdon comprehends a college court, composed of a student jury with a protes acr as President, to try and punish offenders. A full test of this innovation has not been made, but thus far it has werked satisfactorily. Harvard, size, has recently put into practice a sections which gives the sindent a vince in the deliberations of the faculty. First Thining says that the experiments in this direction have been so productive of ductive of good results that a standing cobe appointed to receive whatever suggestions the stu-dents may wish to make